Udayamperoor Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil

Mahadeva Temple, Kerala

Info is given under following headings:

Location, how to get there, speciality of this temple, history and legends, architecture, main deity and subdeities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, special poojas and their charges, festivals celebrated, facilities available for devotees such as accommodation, do's and don'ts, nearby temples, nearby hotels, nearby tourist spots, any other info...etc

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Ref: Google Gemini

Here is the detailed documentation on the **Udayamperoor Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil Mahadeva Temple** in Kerala, organized systematically according to the above mentioned headings.

Location

The temple is located in the village of **Udayamperoor**, situated in the Ernakulam district of Kerala, India. It lies approximately 18 km south of the major port city of Kochi (Cochin) and about 8 km from the historical town of Thrippunithura.

How to Get There

- **By Road:** Udayamperoor is well-connected by road networks. It lies along the Ernakulam–Vaikom route. Frequent local state transport (KSRTC) and private buses ply from Ernakulam, Thrippunithura, and Vaikom directly to Udayamperoor. Taxis and auto-rickshaws are readily available locally.
- **By Rail:**
    - **Thrippunithura Railway Station (TRTR):** The closest railway station, located about 8 km away.
    - **Ernakulam South (ERS) / Ernakulam Jn:** Located roughly 18 km away, this major junction connects to all parts of India.
- **By Air: Cochin International Airport (COK)** at Nedumbassery is the nearest airport, located approximately 38 to 41 km north of the temple.

Speciality of this Temple

- **108 Shiva Kshetrangal:** The temple is highly revered as one of the **108 legendary Shiva temples** in Kerala, traditionally believed to have been consecrated by Sage Parashurama.

- **Massive Floor Plan:** It is architecturally distinguished by possessing one of the **largest circular floor plans (*Vimana*)** among traditional temples across the state of Kerala.
- **Historical Grounding:** The courtyard spans a sprawling four acres of peaceful land, framed by a massive, deep-water temple pond (*Kulam*).

History and Legends

- **The Legend of Parashurama:** Mythological texts associate the consecration of the central Shivalinga with Sage Parashurama, the sixth avatar of Lord Vishnu, during his creation of the land strip of Kerala.
- **Historical Etymology:** The name *Udayamperoor* translates historically to the *"Village of the Udiyan or the Cheras"*, establishing the site as an early center of socio-political importance under the Chera dynasty.
- **Epigraphical Evidence:** The temple premises feature three highly important historical stone inscriptions dating back to the **12th and 13th centuries AD**. One well-preserved Malayalam inscription on the *Adhishtana* (granite base plinth) of the *Namaskara Mandapa* records ancient royal proclamations by the Chera King **Goda Ravi Varma**, detailing tax exemptions, agricultural lands, and food provisions gifted directly to the upkeep of the deity.
- **14th-Century Additions:** A later inscription from the 14th century reveals that an architect named Narayanan Ravi erected the expansive copper-clad roof and renovated the main mandapam under the reign of King Vira Kodai Ravivarma Kilapperur.

Architecture

The complex is a classic, textbook archetype of the indigenous **Kerala-Dravidian style** of temple architecture.

- **Sreekovil (Sanctum Sanctorum):** The temple features a monumental, giant *Vatta Sreekovil* (Circular Sanctum). Inside this massive outer circular structure sits a square-plan, inner *co-axial Dravida-vimana* housing the deity. The structure rests on a beautifully layered stone platform (*Jagati*) and features an octagonal *Kumuda* moulding.
- **Roofing:** The sanctum is capped by a gigantic, conical copper-clad roof that tapers uniformly up to a sacred finial (*Thazhikakuda*).
- **Pillars & Circumambulation:** The inner sanctum layout features two concentric rows of alternating square and octagonal pillars—an inner row of twelve and an outer row of fourteen pillars—forming a distinct structural pathway for circumambulation (*Pradakshina Patham*).
- **Mukha Mandapa & Nalambalam:** The first chamber or entrance hall (*Mukha Mandapa*) and the surrounding rectangular cloister (*Nalambalam*) are heavily defined by structural timber frames, intricate granite masonry work, and a traditional tiled layout. A beautiful eastern entrance tower (*Gopuram*) stands at the front courtyard.

Main Deity and Subdeities

- **Main Deity: Lord Shiva** (worshipped as *Perumthrikkovilappan*), consecrated in the form of a sacred Shivalinga, facing directly toward the **East**. Within the sanctum, there is designated space for a **Goddess Parvati** shrine facing west, symbolizing the divine *Sankalpa* of the unified couple.
- **Subdeities (Upadevathas):** Distributed inside the outer *Nalambalam* walls and outer courtyard are:
    - Lord Ganapathi
    - Lord Ayyappan (Sastha)
    - Lord Subrahmanyan
    - Naga Devathas (Serpent Deities)
    - Brahmarakshas
    - Yakshi

Daily Rituals, Poojas, and Special Offerings

The temple performs traditional daily poojas conducted by hereditary priests, adhering strictly to ancient Tantric traditions (historically guided by regional Vedic *Manas*).

General Daily Schedule

The temple typically follows standard major temple timings in Kerala:

- **Morning Opening:** 5:00 AM – 10:30 AM
- **Evening Opening:** 4:30 PM – 7:45 PM

The standard daily cycle includes five major poojas: *Usha Pooja* (Dawn), *Ethrithu Pooja*, *Pantheeradi Pooja*, *Uchcha Pooja* (Noon), and *Athazha Pooja* (Night).

Main Offerings (*Vazhipadu*)

Note: Specific ticket charges for standard rituals change periodically over the years due to administrative updates by the managing authorities or Devaswom boards. Devotees are advised to verify exact current cash counter fees directly at the temple script window.

- **Pushpanjali:** Flower offering at the feet of Lord Shiva and subdeities for general well-being.
- **Dhara (Jaladhara & Elaneer Dhara):** Continuous pouring of sanctified water or tender coconut water over the Shivalinga to appease the deity. Highly sought after by devotees for health and peace.
- **Vilakkumala:** Lighting strings of lamps around the inner shrine walls.
- **Neyyamruthu / Neyyabhishekam:** Ghee offering and bathing of the deity.
- **Ganapathi Homam:** Fire ritual dedicated to Lord Ganapathi performed early in the morning to remove obstacles.

Festivals Celebrated

- **Maha Shivaratri:** The main annual festival celebrated with great religious fervor during the Malayalam month of *Kumbham* (February–March). Special late-night abhishekams, *Vilakku* processions, continuous chanting of the Shiva Purana, and traditional cultural art forms are held.
- **Arudra Darshanam:** Celebrated in the cold month of *Dhanu* (December–January), commemorating the cosmic dance star of Lord Shiva.
- **Thalappoli:** Observed during specific seasonal temple festivals involving traditional processions with decorated lamps held by women dressed in traditional attire.

Facilities Available for Devotees

- **Basic Amenities:** The temple courtyard features vast open spaces, shade under sacred trees, clean drinking water points, and well-maintained bathing ghats at the large adjoining temple pond (*Kulam*).
- **Accommodation:** The temple itself does not operate a dedicated luxury guest house complex on-site. However, small local lodges and homestays are located near the Udayamperoor junction. High-end hotels and budget-friendly air-conditioned rooms are widely available within an 8 to 12 km radius toward Thrippunithura or Vyttila (Kochi).

Do's and Don'ts

- **Dress Code:** Strict traditional Kerala temple attire is enforced.
    - **Men:** Must wear a traditional *Mundu* (Dhoti). Upper garments like shirts, vests, or t-shirts must be removed before entering the inner courtyard (*Nalambalam*).
    - **Women:** Must wear a Saree, Set-Mundu, or traditional Salwar Kameez. Modern clothing like shorts, jeans, or skirts are restricted.
- **Gadgets & Photography:** Photography, videography, and mobile phone usage are **strictly prohibited** inside the inner structures of the temple.
- **Dietary Purity:** Devotees must only enter the temple premises after adhering to strict vegetarian practices for the day. Non-vegetarian food materials or alcoholic substances are completely barred from the area.
- **Sanctity:** Maintain absolute silence while near the *Garbagriham* and follow queues uniformly during festival peak hours.

Nearby Temples

- **Ameda Nagaraja Temple:** Located just a few kilometers away in Udayamperoor, this is a highly famous, centuries-old grove temple dedicated to the Serpent Gods (Nagaraja, Nagayakshi) and the *Sapthamathrukkal* (Seven Divine Mothers).
- **Nadakkavu Bhagavathy Temple:** An ancient shrine dedicated to Goddess Bhadrakali located close by.

- **Kadavil Thrikkovil Sree Krishna Swami Temple:** A serene local temple dedicated to Lord Krishna located on the banks of nearby water bodies.
- **Chottanikkara Bhagavathy Temple:** Located roughly 8 km away, this is one of the most powerful and heavily visited pilgrim centers in South India, dedicated to Goddess Rajarajeswari.

Nearby Hotels

- **Budget Lodging:** *Ashoka Inn* and *Temple Plaza* located near Chottanikkara (7–8 km away) provide seamless access for temple-hopping tourists.
- **Mid-Range to Premium:** *Kings Fort* and *Hill Palace Hotel & Spa* in Thrippunithura offer excellent amenities, multi-cuisine restaurants, and air-conditioned suites.
- **Luxury Luxury:** Premium options like *The Artiste Kochi (Marriott Portfolio)* or hotels around Vyttila/Maradu junctions are located within 12–14 km for travelers preferring premium urban comforts.

Nearby Tourist Spots

- **Hill Palace Museum (Thrippunithura):** Located 9 km away, this is the largest archaeological museum in Kerala. It was the official administrative seat and residential palace of the Maharaja of Cochin, built in 1865, showcasing royal artifacts, heavy gold crowns, and fine carriages.
- **Kochi Marine Drive & Fort Kochi:** Located about 18–22 km away, offering access to old colonial lanes, the Chinese Fishing Nets, and boat cruises along the backwaters.
- **Poornathrayeesa Temple Archives:** Located in the heart of Thrippunithura, famous for its grand festivals and rich classical lineage.

Any Other Info

- **Historical Synchronization Note:** Do not confuse this ancient Hindu temple site with the *Udayamperoor Synod Church (Siam Holy Cross Church)* located in the same region, which is historically famous for the Synod of Diamper held in 1599. The village houses both of these massive, distinct monuments of antiquity side-by-side, reflecting the deep multi-layered historical roots of the Ernakulam district.

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Ref: GrokAI

Location: Udayamperoor (also spelled Udayamperoor or Udayamamperur) Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil Temple (also known as Ekadasi Perumthrikovil Mahadeva Temple or Perumthrikkovil) is an ancient Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is located in Udayamperoor village, Thrippunithura taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala, India. Coordinates: approximately 9.9204°N 76.3612°E. It lies on the Ernakulam–Kumarakom route (SH15), near Perumthrikovil Bus Stop.

How to get there:

By Road: Well-connected. About 12–14 km from Ernakulam city/bus stand. Buses and taxis available from Kochi/Ernakulam. Close to the bus stop.

By Rail: Nearest station is Chottanikkara Road Railway Station (~2.5 km). Ernakulam Junction is about 12–13 km away.

By Air: Cochin International Airport (~32 km). Taxis or cabs easily available.

Speciality of this temple:

NIt is one of the 108 Shiva temples traditionally attributed to Sage Parashurama. It features the largest circular floor plan (vimana/sanctum) among Kerala temples, with a round sanctum sanctorum (externally circular, internally square) housing a large Shiva Lingam. The temple spans about 4 acres and is noted for its historical inscriptions (12th–13th century) and serene, less-crowded ambiance. It has links to Mahabharata lore (associated with Ekachakra village).

History and legends:

Believed to be a 12th-century temple (with some sources noting Chera dynasty links and later additions). It is part of the 108 Shiva temples installed by Parashurama after reclaiming Kerala from the sea.

Legends connect it to the Mahabharata: The area is identified with Ekachakra, where the Pandavas sought refuge. King Udayanan (after whom the place is named) is said to have supported both sides neutrally and had a divine encounter with Krishna (Viswaroopa darshan).

Vilwamangalam Swamiyar legend: The saint reportedly saw the temple premises filled with Shiva's matted hair (jata) and had to crawl to enter.

Associated with early inscriptions and royal patronage under Travancore rulers.

Architecture: Classic Kerala-style Dravidian architecture with a prominent eastern entrance tower (gopuram). The standout feature is the large circular sanctum with a copper-clad conical roof. Includes a Mukha Mandapa in stepped Kerala-Dravidian style, Namaskara Mandapa, spacious courtyards, and circumambulation paths. The complex includes subsidiary shrines and a temple tank. It is a protected monument with historical renovations.

Main deity and subdeities:

Main Deity: Lord Shiva as a large Shiva Lingam (Ekadasa Perumthrikovilappan / Mahadeva), facing east.

Subdeities: Parvati (west-facing shrine), Ganapathy, Subramanya, Sastha (Ayyappa), Krishna, Yakshi, Dakshinamoorthy.

Daily rituals and poojas and their charges:

Traditional Kerala Shiva temple schedule. Roughly:

Opens ~5:00 AM (Nada Thurakkal), closes ~11:00 AM (morning session with Usha Pooja, Abhishekam ~7:30 AM, Ucha Pooja).

Reopens ~5:00 PM, closes ~8:00 PM (Deeparadhana, Athazha Pooja).

Common offerings include Archana (around ₹30). Specific charges vary; contact the temple for current rates (e.g., Mruthyunjaya Homam ~₹100 in older references; higher for elaborate rituals like Kalabhabhishekam).

Special poojas and their charges: Special rituals like Abhishekam, Homams, and Kalabhabhishekam are available. Charges fluctuate; examples from references include higher-end rituals in the thousands (e.g., Kalabhabhishekam ~₹5400 in some listings). Ekadasi days hold special significance. Confirm directly with the temple administration for latest vazhipadu rates.

Festivals celebrated:

Maha Shivaratri (major festival in Kumbham month).

Annual 10-day festival ending with Arattu on Thiruvathira Nakshatra in Dhanu Masam (Dec–Jan).

Other Shiva-related observances and possible links to local events like Shankaranarayana Vilakk (historically associated).

Facilities available for devotees (accommodation, etc.):

Limited on-site accommodation mentioned; the temple is compact and focuses on worship. Devotees often stay in nearby Ernakulam/Kochi hotels. Basic facilities like prasadam or rest areas may be available. Check with temple authorities for any devaswom guest houses.

Do's and don'ts: Standard temple etiquette applies (dress modestly, remove shoes, maintain silence, no non-vegetarian food/smoking/alcohol inside premises, follow queue for darshan, etc.). Photography restrictions may apply in sanctum areas. Respect local customs.

Nearby temples:

Chottanikkara Bhagavathy Temple (famous).

Other Ernakulam-area Shiva temples and Poornthrayeesha Temple (Thrippunithura). Subramanya Swami Temple in Udayamperoor itself.

Nearby hotels: Plenty in Ernakulam/Kochi (12–15 km away), ranging from budget to luxury (e.g., Keys Select by Lemon Tree, various 3-star options). Local eateries and restaurants nearby.

Nearby tourist spots:

Kochi city attractions (Fort Kochi, Marine Drive, Lulu Mall, Kerala Folklore Museum).

Backwaters towards Kumarakom.

Other temples in the region.

Any other info: The temple is relatively calm with fewer crowds compared to major pilgrimage sites. It has a garden area with historical associations. As a protected site, it preserves ancient architectural and inscriptional heritage.

For the latest timings, pooja schedules, or bookings, contact the temple directly or check official Kerala tourism/devaswom sources, as details can change.

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Ref: ClaudeAI

Udayamperoor Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil Mahadeva Temple — Complete Guide

Location

The temple is nestled in the serene village of Udayamperoor, located about 12 kilometres south of Kochi in Kerala's Ernakulam district. (Webarbiter) It is approximately 2.5 km from Chottanikkara Road Railway Station, 12 km from Ernakulam Junction, 13 km from Ernakulam Bus Stand, 32 km from Cochin Airport, and 195 km from Thiruvananthapuram. (Blogger)

🚗 How to Get There

By Road: The temple is 13 km from Ernakulam Bus Stand. (Blogger) Buses, taxis, and auto-rickshaws are available from Ernakulam/Kochi towards Udayamperoor. The temple is easily accessible from NH-66 (the old NH-47).

By Rail: The nearest railway station is Chottanikkara Road Railway Station, about 2.5 km away. (Blogger) Ernakulam Junction (South) is about 12 km away, with frequent trains from across Kerala and the country.

By Air: Cochin International Airport is about 32 km from the temple. (Blogger) Taxis and app-based cabs are available from the airport.

✨ Speciality of This Temple

This temple is a classic example of the architectural style of Kerala and has monumental towers and a Round Sanctum Sanctorum. One of the big Shiva temples in Kerala, the Udayamperoor Temple has a courtyard of about four acres of land. (Wikipedia)

It is notable for having the **largest circular floor plan in Kerala.** (Wikimedia Commons)

The temple is part of the 108 famous Shiva temples in Kerala. (Wikipedia) Among these 108, this temple, being the 11th, earned the name Ekadasha Perumthrikkovil. (Holyprasadam)

A unique legend adds to its spiritual aura: once Vilwamangalam Swamiyar arrived at the temple for darshan. When he was about to enter the compound, he realized the entire premises was filled with the jada (matted locks) of Shiva, and so he crawled on his knees to have darshan in reverence. (Hindu Blog)

📜 History and Legends

Parashurama Legend

The foundation of the temple is rooted in Kerala's creation myth. Legend states that Parashurama, after reclaiming Kerala from the sea by throwing his divine axe, established 108 Shiva temples and 108 Durga temples across the land to sanctify it. Udayamperoor was one such sacred site chosen by him for the installation of a Shiva Lingam — symbolizing peace, wisdom, and destruction of ignorance. (Webarbiter)

Mahabharata Connection

The temple boasts a historical connection to the Kurukshetra war. Its name is intertwined with King Udayanan, renowned for providing sustenance to both the Pandavas and the Kouravas during the conflict. According to the Mahabharata, when the Pandavas narrowly escaped the burning lac palace and sought refuge in Ekachakra village (present-day Udayamperoor), they found a community of Brahmin families who worshipped Ekadasha Perumthrikovilappan. Due to King Udayanan's rule, the place became known as Ekachakra Udayamperoor. (Holyprasadam)

King Udayanan further adorned the temple by creating a garden, known today as Poothotta. It is believed that at the Perumthrikkovil, Krishna revealed his Viswaroopa, or Cosmic Form, to Udayanan. (Holyprasadam)

Historical Evidence

Archaeological and epigraphic evidence suggests the temple has existed since the 12th–13th centuries CE, if not earlier. Inscriptions found within the complex mention donations, land grants, and temple management activities during the Chera and Perumpadappu Swarupam dynasties. (Webarbiter)

Perumthrikkovil is associated with three early inscriptions of the 12th and 13th century. Two of them got damaged, and the third inscription on the adhishtana of the Namaskaramandapa is well preserved. (Wikipedia)

According to another inscription dated to the 14th century, Narayanan Ravi added the copper roof and the mandapam to the pre-existing temple while Vira Kodai Ravivarma Kilapperur was king. (Wikimedia Commons)

🏛️ Architecture

The temple complex spans several acres, enclosed by massive laterite walls. It features the classical Nalambalam structure — a rectangular courtyard surrounded by corridors, with the Sreekovil (sanctum sanctorum) at its centre. (Webarbiter)

The main shrine is built in the Vatta Sreekovil (circular sanctum) style, an architectural feature unique to important Shiva temples in Kerala. The sanctum has a conical copper-tiled roof and intricately carved wooden ceilings, supported by granite bases. The sanctum is surrounded by the Namaskara Mandapam, where devotees and priests perform rituals and offerings. The Balikkal Pura (altar) is placed before the sanctum, symbolizing the cosmic connection between the divine and the devotee. (Webarbiter)

The Mukha Mandapa — the first chamber — is built in shaped Kerala-Dravidian architecture. (Wikipedia)

The Perunthirukovil Shiva temple attests to the rapid scale-up of temple architecture design and ideas under the Chera dynasty. (Wikimedia Commons)

🙏 Main Deity and Sub-Deities

Main Deity: The shrine is dedicated to Shiva. The Shivaling is consecrated inside a huge circular sanctum sanctorum (Valiya Vatta Sreekovil). The Shivaling is considerably big in size and girth and faces east. (Hindu Blog)

Sub-Deities (Upa Devatas): There are shrines of Ganapathy, Parvathy, Subramaniyan, Sastha, Krishna, Yakshi, and Dakshinamoorthy in the temple premises. (Blogger)

The sanctum is dedicated to Shiva, with space for a Parvati shrine facing west. (Wikipedia)

⏰ Daily Rituals and Poojas

The temple opens at 5:00 AM. The daily schedule is:

5:00 AM – Nada Thurakkal (Opening of the shrine)

5:10 AM – Nirmalyam

6:00 AM – Usha Pooja

6:30 AM – Ethrithu Pooja

6:45 AM – Sreebeli

7:30 AM – Abhishekam

8:00 AM – Pantheeradi Pooja

10:30 AM – Ucha Pooja

10:45 AM – Ucha Sreebeli

11:00 AM – Temple closes (closed between 11:00 AM and 5:00 PM)

5:00 PM – Temple reopens

6:30 PM – Deeparadhana

7:30 PM – Athazha Pooja

7:45 PM – Athazha Sreebeli

8:00 PM – Temple closes (Holyprasadam)

Priests belonging to the Namboothiri Brahmin community perform the rituals, maintaining purity and continuity of tradition. (Webarbiter)

Note on Pooja Charges: Specific fee schedules for individual poojas are managed by the temple administration and are subject to change. It is advisable to contact the temple office directly or visit the temple for current rates.

Special Poojas

Special poojas include Abhishekam (ritual bathing of the Shiva Lingam with ghee, milk, and honey), offering of Bilva leaves, ghee lamps, and flowers, as well as Pradakshinam (circumambulation) around the sanctum for spiritual cleansing. (Webarbiter)

Rudrabhishekam, Archana, and Maha Abhishekam are also performed on request. For bookings, the temple's pooja booking contact is available via WhatsApp (as listed on holyprasadam.com).

🎉 **Festivals Celebrated**

1. **Maha Shivaratri**: This is the most important festival dedicated to Lord Shiva, observed in February–March. Thousands of devotees gather for night-long prayers, chanting, and meditation. The temple glows with thousands of oil lamps, creating an atmosphere of divine serenity. Special Abhishekams with ghee, milk, and honey are performed, and devotees fast and stay awake, symbolizing the awakening of consciousness. (Webarbiter)

2. **Annual Festival (Utsavam):** The annual 10-day festival in the temple ends with Arattu on Thiruvathira nakshatra day in Dhanu masam (December–January). (Hindu Blog)

3. **Karkidaka Vavu:** Karkidaka Vavu (the new moon day in the Malayalam month of Karkidakam) is also an important observance at the temple. (Holyprasadam)

🏠 Facilities Available for Devotees

The temple has a **large temple pond** (Kshethra Kulam) for ritual bathing before darshan.

Prasadam distribution is available after poojas.

A Poothotta (garden) in the vicinity adds to the spiritual ambience.

As it is a prominent temple near Kochi, basic amenities like rest areas and prasadam counters are generally available.

Dedicated accommodation within the temple premises is not widely documented; devotees typically stay in Ernakulam/Kochi or nearby towns.

✅ Do's and Don'ts

Do's:

Wear traditional attire — men should wear dhoti/mundu, women saree or churidar with dupatta.

Remove footwear before entering the temple premises.

Maintain silence and decorum inside.

Carry your own Bilva leaves or flowers as offerings if desired.

Follow the queue system during festivals.

Visit during pooja times for the best spiritual experience.

Don'ts:

Do not wear shorts, sleeveless tops, or Western casual wear inside the temple.

Non-Hindus may not be permitted inside the inner sanctum (as per temple rules).

Do not use mobile phones for photography inside the sanctum.

Do not carry leather items (belts, bags) inside.

Avoid visiting during the midday closing period (11 AM–5 PM).

🛕 Nearby Temples

Chottanikkara Bhagavathy Temple (~5 km) — the famous Devi temple, one of the most visited in Kerala.

Poornathrayeesha Temple, Tripunithura (~8 km) — renowned Vishnu temple.

Vaikom Mahadeva Temple (~30 km) — one of the oldest Shiva temples.

Ettumanoor Mahadeva Temple (~45 km) — famous for its golden flag-mast and murals.

Kalady Adi Shankaracharya Temple (~25 km) — birthplace of Adi Shankaracharya.

🏨 Nearby Hotels

Popular hotels near the temple include Crowne Plaza Kochi by IHG, Le Méridien Kochi (about 5 km away, set across 18 acres of lush greenery framed by the serene backwaters), Grand Hyatt Kochi Bolgatty, Kochi Marriott Hotel, Ginger Kochi MG Road, CMK Habitat Centre, and Sugar Business Hotel. (Trip.com) Budget options are available in Ernakulam town (around 12 km), while mid-range and luxury hotels are concentrated in Kochi city.

🌴 Nearby Tourist Spots

Chottanikkara Temple (~5 km) — major pilgrimage and tourist site.

Fort Kochi (~20 km) — historic waterfront with Chinese fishing nets, colonial architecture, and art galleries.

Bolgatty Island (~15 km) — backwater island with a heritage palace hotel.

Tripunithura Hill Palace Museum (~8 km) — the former palace of the Kochi royal family.

Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary (~12 km) — mangrove forest sanctuary in the heart of Kochi.

Cherai Beach (~30 km) — pristine beach with views of the Arabian Sea and backwaters.

Kalady (~25 km) — birthplace of Adi Shankaracharya with temples and an Advaita ashram.

ℹ️ Other Important Information[4]

The temple's name "Perumthrikkovil" literally means "the great holy temple," reflecting both its size and spiritual eminence. Historical records suggest the temple played a vital role in local administration, education, and community gatherings during medieval times. (Webarbiter)

The temple attests to the rapid scale-up of temple architecture design and ideas under the Chera dynasty, and the earliest inscription from the 12th century describes a gift of land and food offerings to the temple. (Wikimedia Commons)

The temple is managed under the Travancore Devaswom Board / local trust, ensuring traditional rituals are upheld.

Best time to visit: October to March, when the weather is cool and pleasant. Avoid the peak monsoon months of June to August for travel, though Karkidaka Vavu in July/August is a spiritually significant time.

The village of Udayamperoor also has historical significance as the site of the Udayamperoor Synod of 1599, a major event in Kerala Christian history — making the area notable for multiple religious traditions.

For the most current pooja charges, festival dates, and accommodation bookings, it is recommended to contact the temple administration directly or visit the official devaswom board portal.

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AI Overview

The **Udayamperoor Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil Mahadeva Temple** is **an ancient and revered Hindu temple located in Udayamperoor, Ernakulam district, Kerala**. Dedicated to Lord Shiva, it holds immense historical and spiritual significance. [1, 2]

Key Highlights:

- **Historical Significance:** It is one of the 108 legendary Shiva temples in Kerala believed to have been consecrated by Sage Parashurama.
- **Unique Architecture:** The temple boasts one of the largest circular floor plans (vimana) in Kerala. It features beautiful Kerala-Dravidian architecture, a gigantic copper-clad conical roof, and three notable historical inscriptions from the 12th and 13th centuries.
- **Deities:** The presiding deity is a large, east-facing Swayambhu (self-manifested) Shiva Lingam (comparable in size to the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple). There is also a shrine for Goddess Parvati facing west.
- **Major Festivals:** The most celebrated festival here is Maha Shivaratri. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Visiting Information:

- **Location:** Udayamperoor, near Puthiyakavu (on the Thrippunithura-Vaikom route), Ernakulam, Kerala.
- **Distance:** It is located about 12 km from the Thrippunithura town area. [3, 6]

For further details on festival timings, pooja schedules, or temple history, you can refer to the Wikipedia - Udayamperoor Ekadasi Perumthrikovil Temple page or check local Devaswom updates. [1, 7]

AI responses may include mistakes.

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udayamperoor_Ekadasi_Perumthrikovil_Temple

[2] https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Udayamperoor_Ekadashi_Perumthrikovil_Temple

[3] https://ml.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%B4%89%E0%B4%A6%E0%B4%AF%E0%B4%82%E0%B4%AA%E0%B5%87%E0%B4%B0%E0%B5%82%E0%B5%BC_%E0%B4%8F%E0%B4%95%E0%B4%BE%E0%B4%A6%E0%B4%B6%E0%B4%BF_%E0%B4%AA%E0%B5%86%E0%B4%B0%E0%B5%81%E0%B4%82%E0%B4%A4%E0%B5%83%E0%B4%95%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%95%E0%B5%8B%E0%B4%B5%E0%B4%BF%E0%B5%BD_%E0%B4%95%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%B7%E0%B5%87%E0%B4%A4%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%B0%E0%B4%82

[4] https://www.thekeralatemples.com/knowmore/108_siva_temples.htm

[5] https://www.escape2explore.com/blog/attraction/omkareshwara-temple/71

[6] https://shaivam.org/temples-of-lord-shiva/lord-shiva-temples-of-ernakulam-district/

[7] https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16134112

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Videos

Udayamamperur Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil Mahadeva Temple (13 min):

https://youtu.be/IVR0MOvnrww?si=kWQV7gMfD5RVqz3N

Udayamamperur Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil Mahadeva Temple (4 min):

https://youtu.be/x4MxBe07FVU?si=7KQL5qmU_XcNWiZn

Udayamamperur Ekadasi Perumthrikkovil (7 min):

https://youtu.be/FQCCTrqGOkU?si=N5DpZ9km3AN-LXOQ

Udayamamperur Ekadasi temple(1 min):

https://youtu.be/x4MxBe07FVU?si=7KQL5qmU_XcNWiZn

Udayamamperur Ekadasi temple…FaceBook(0.34 min):

https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1CkQfprjgy/

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included, giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
May 17, 2026

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